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NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC
INTERPRETATION CENTER

QUERYING NPIC FILES VIA THE COINS NETWORK

1974 EDITION
MAY 1974

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MAY 1974

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TO THE READER

The 1974 edition of this publication replaces the June 1973 edition, which should be destroyed. If you need additional copies of the new edition, please send your request to

Director, National Security Agency
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755
Attn: COINS Project Manager

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN
THE 1974 EDITION

* The Exploitation Products File: several new items have been added to two sectors in each record.

* The Installations Data File: there is a new explanation of COMIREX priority codes, which are recorded in the header sector [XPRI field]. And the code in all PHAS items is new.

* The PIRL Query Language: answers to queries can now be printed in five new ways. The answer to a simplified PIRL query is now one sector or combination of sectors from one record. In the past the answer to this kind of query could only be one sector of one record.

* The Mensuration Parameters Files and the MPFIL Program: no changes.

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THE EXPLOITATION PRODUCTS FILE [EPF]

CONTENT: an index to reports and memoranda on foreign installations. Each document is identified by accession number, report and control system numbers, issuing agency, and date of publication. Each installation mentioned in the report is identified and described briefly. If possible, each installation is also categorized according to its general and specific functions. If the report mentions related objects such as equipment or aircraft, these too are identified and described. Whenever possible, an abstract of the report is also placed in the file. All documents indexed in the EPF may be obtained from your own library or from the NPIC Library. The file is used by photo interpreters and intelligence analysts.

SOURCE OF DATA: reports based on the photo interpretation of reconnaissance imagery.

DATE SPAN: most current seven years. Older data is placed in a history file.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: TOP SECRET CODEWORDS.

SIZE OF FILE: over 43,000 records (32,000,000 characters); the length of each record varies.

RESPONSIBLE OFFICE: the Information Branch, Research & Reference Division, Production Services Group, NPIC. Outside phone: [redacted] 25X1

ORGANIZATION: the EPF is a collection of records. All available information about one document is stored in one record. Within a record this information is arranged so that it can be located quickly. Related entries, that is, related values, are arranged in groups called sectors. One sector identifies the report itself. Another includes an abstract of a report. And another identifies all installations and objects mentioned in the report.

Within each sector information is arranged in fields. A field is simply a piece of information, that is, several values, treated as a unit. For example, in one sector codes for the classification and dissemination

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restriction of a document comprise one field. In another sector the data that identifies and describes an installation or object mentioned in a document comprises one field. One of the values in this field is the name of the installation or object. Another is an IDHS category code. (IDHS stands for Intelligence Data Handling System.) These component parts of the field are called items.

Most sectors consist of one or more so-called repeating fields. A repeating field is used as often as necessary, that is, repeated, to store different values in the same record.

Thus, the EPF is a collection of records that comprises an index to photo interpretation documents. Each record consists of information on one document. A record is comprised of sectors. Sectors are comprised of fields. And fields are comprised of items.

IDENTIFYING RECORDS AND INFORMATION IN RECORDS: each query directs the computer to look for records. And then for sectors, fields, and items in records. The computer can locate records because each is identified by a machine reference number or MRN. For example, MRN 29278 identifies the record on RDA-075015-72, a DIA report. Once a record is placed in the history file, its machine reference number can be reassigned to another current record. Each MRN identifies only a record, not the subject of the record.

The computer can also locate sectors, fields, and items because each is identified by a mnemonic. For example, EHEAD is the mnemonic of the sector that identifies the report itself. Fields comprising this sector include ACCN for the accession number of the report; CLAS for its classification; and DATE for the date of publication. All occurrences of repeating fields are identified by the same mnemonic. Items comprising a field are identified in exactly the same way.

THE EHEAD SECTOR

SUMMARY

The EHEAD sector contains data that can be used to identify one document and to retrieve information about that document: e.g., accession number, report and control system numbers, issuing agency, and date of publication. Also included in this sector are the type and length of the document and the latest mission number cited in the document.

EHEAD SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
ACCN		Document accession number; identifies document; assigned by IB/R&RD when document is indexed; also used to request microfiche copy of document	7	SNNNNNN
CLAS		Code for defense classification & dissemination restrictions	4	
	CNUM	Defense classification & codewords [if any]; selected codes are given below; complete list is available in IB/R&RD/PSG	2	NN
	CALP	Dissemination restrictions	2	Ab or bb; left justified; trailing blanks
COUN		Country code; from FIPS PUB 10; entry will be ZZ if several countries are cited in report	2	AA

EHEAD SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
DATE		Date report or document was published	6	YYMMDD or YYMMbb left justified; trailing blanks YY = last 2 digits of year MM = month, 2 digits DD = date, 2 digits
DGEO		Geographic coordinates of installation or subject described in report; quadrant & degrees square		
		Northeast quadrant:		1NNNNN
	DDIR	Quadrant indicator = 1	1	
	DLAT	Latitude, degrees north	2	NN
	DLON	Longitude, degrees east	3	NNN
		Northwest quadrant:		2NNNNN
	DDIR	Quadrant indicator = 2	1	
	DLAT	Latitude, degrees north	2	NN
	DLON	Longitude, degrees west	3	NNN
		Southeast quadrant:		3NNNNN
	DDIR	Quadrant indicator = 3	1	
	DLAT	Latitude, degrees south	2	NN
	DLON	Longitude, degrees east	3	NNN
		Southwest quadrant:		4NNNNN
	DDIR	Quadrant indicator = 4	1	
	DLAT	Latitude, degrees south	2	NN
	DLON	Longitude, degrees west	3	NNN

EHEAD SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
DSTA		Indicator for status of file record b = record is in current file R = record to be placed in history portion of file S = record could be placed in history file but will not be	1	1 letter or blank
IPDT		Date report or document was indexed in EPF	6	YYMMDD YY = last 2 digits of year MM = month, 2 digits DD = date, 2 digits
MISS		Latest mission number cited in report	7	Alphanumeric left justified; trailing blanks
MRN$		Machine reference number identifying EPF record on report	6	NNNNNN right justified; leading zeros if applicable
NPRT		Symbol indicating record will or will not be printed; may also indicate dissemination restriction	1	1 letter or blank: N = will not be printed b = will be printed

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EHEAD SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
OBJ$		Object target number; ID number assigned to object in NIETB Object Target List issued by NPIC/PSG/R&RD; entry may be 999999 if more than one target or object is cited in report	6	NNNNNN
		Entry may be BE number rather than object target number; see ESVAR sector, SVAR field, BNUM item		ANNNNN, AANNNN, -NNNNN, or NNNNNN
ORIG		Agency that issued report	6	
	AGEN	Agency abbreviation	5	AAAAA left justified; trailing blanks
	DESC	Code for component in issuing agency; list of codes is available in IB/R&RD/PSG	1	A
PAGE		Number of pages in indexed report	4	NNNN right justified; leading blanks

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EHEAD SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
RPTN		Report number assigned by issuing agency	24	
	RNEX	Reserved for expansion	9	Alphanumeric right justified; leading blanks
	RNUM	Report number	13	Alphanumeric right justified; leading blanks
	RNYR	Year	2	NN; NN = last 2 digits of year
TCSN		System control number if applicable	15	
	TNUM	Control number	13	Alphanumeric right justified; leading blanks; e.g., bbb[redacted]
	TNYR	Year	2	NN; last 2 digits of year; e.g., bbb[redacted]
TYPE		Abbreviation for type of report; abbreviations are specified by IB/R&RD/PSG; list may be obtained from that branch	5	Alphanumeric left justified; trailing blanks; e.g., BIIBb, MEMOb

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EHEAD SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
VCAT		First 2 digits of EPF category code; classifies installation, object, or subject according to general function; code is assigned by IB/R&RD/PSG; list of codes is available in IB; entry may be 99 if more than one type of installation, object, or subject is mentioned in report	2	NN; not justified
WAC$		World Aeronautical Chart number; entry may be 9999 if installations cited in report involve more than one WAC	4	NNNN right justified; leading zeros
XTRA		Reserved for expansion	38	

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THE EABST SECTOR

SUMMARY

The EABST sector contains an abstract of one document. It may also contain one or more codes for related areas and objects such as equipment and aircraft.

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EABST SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
OBJC		Code for type of installation or subject; may also be code for areas or objects inside or related to installation; objects include items such as aircraft, equipment, & so on; repeating field	5	Alphanumeric; not justified
TEXT		Abstract of report or document if available	--	Alphanumeric; length will vary

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THE ESVAR SECTOR

SUMMARY

The ESVAR sector contains the name of one or more installations, objects, or subjects mentioned in one report. Each may be identified by BE or object target number, location, COMIREX number [if any], NPIC number, and category codes. Or, this sector may identify the general subject matter in the report. All category codes classify items according to general and specific functions.

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ESVAR SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
SVAR		Name of one installation, object or subject mentioned in document & identifying data; repeating field	145	
	BWAC	World Aeronautical Chart number	4	NNNN right justified; leading zeros
	BNUM	Permanent or interim BE number; permanent number is assigned by DIA in Basic Encyclopedia; interim number is assigned by agency responsible for exploiting data on installation or subject; digraph in first 2 positions of number identifies agency that assigned number; if object is named in NAME item in this field, BNUM item will be object target number---not BE number; see OBJ$ field in EHEAD sector	6	BE number: ANNNNN AANNNN -NNNNN NNNNNN Object number: NNNNNN
	CAT$	IDHS category code; classifies installation, object, or subject according to function; current codes are listed in DIAM 65-3-1 as updated	5	NNNNN
	COMI	COMIREX number; identifies requirement for collecting imagery of installation or object	10	NNA or bNA plus NNNNAAb or NNNNbbb; not justified

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FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
SVAR	COUN	Country code from FIPS PUB 10	2	AA
	IMRN	Machine reference number assigned to record on installation in Installations Data File [IDF]	6	NNNNNN right justified; leading zeros
	LAT$	Latitude of subject entered in NAME item, SVAR field	7	DDMMSSR DD = degrees MM = minutes SS = seconds R = direction
	LON$	Longitude of subject entered in NAME item, SVAR field	8	DDDMMSSR DDD = degrees MM = minutes SS = seconds R = direction
	MILI	Code for military or air defense district in which installation is located; codes are listed in AP-540-2-1-72-INT as amended; see also DIAM 65-2-1, pp. 012-1 & 045-1 ff	4	NNNb or NNbb left justified; trailing blanks
	NAME	Name of one installation, object, or general subject of report; each is indexed according to standardized procedures	45	Alphanumeric left justified; trailing blanks

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ESVAR SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
SVAR	NNUM	NPIC identification number assigned to installation cited in NAME item, SVAR field	8	Alphanumeric; not justified -NNNN-AN -bbNN-Ab -bNNN-AN -bbbN-Ab -bbNN-AN -NNNNbbb -bbbN-AN -bNNNbbb -NNNN-Ab -bbNNbbb -bNNN-Ab -bbbNbbb
	UTM$	Universal Transverse Mercator Grid coordinates of installation or object; input only if given in document	15	NNAAANNNNNNNNNN
	VCAT	Complete EPF category code; classifies installation, object, or subject according to general & specific functions; code is assigned by IB/R&RD/PSG; codes are available in IB; first 2 characters are also recorded in VCAT field in EHEAD sector of same record	3	NNA or NNb left justified NN = general function A = specific function if any
	XTRA	Reserved for expansion	22	

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DOCUMENTATION

DIA

AP-540-2-1-72-INT as updated, Target Data Inventory Handbook, January 1972, Secret.

DIAM 65-2-1 and all updates, Intelligence Data Handling Systems (IDHS), Automated Intelligence File (AIF), AIR Form No. 1 Instructions (U), 15 May 1967, Secret.

DIAM 65-3-1 and all updates, Standard Coding Systems, Functional Classification Handbook (U), 1 June 1972, Confidential.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Federal Information Processing Standards Publication, FIPS PUB 10, Countries, Dependencies and Areas of Special Sovereignty, June 15, 1970, Unclassified.

NPIC

National Imagery Exploitation Target Base (NIETB), Object Target List, December 1972, Secret, [redacted] [machine listing] 25X1

GLOSSARY

ACCESSION NUMBER	A six-digit number always preceded by letter S; identifies each report or document indexed in the EPF; may be used to order a microfiche copy of the report. See also MICROFICHE.
CHARACTER	A single letter, number, or other symbol; the smallest unit of information in the EPF.
COMIREX	Committee on Imagery Requirements and Exploitation.
FIELD	In the EPF, a unit of information consisting of one or more items; every field is identified by a four-character mnemonic; the mnemonic may consist of letters or a combination of letters and a dollar sign; the length of a field may be fixed or variable; a field may be repeating or nonrepeating. See REPEATING FIELD, NONREPEATING FIELD.
FILE	A set of related records treated as a unit.
FORMAT	The arrangement of data in a file, record, sector, field, or item; also refers to the arrangement of data that is input or output.
IDHS	Intelligence Data Handling Systems; see DIAM 65-2-1 and DIAM 65-3-1.

ITEM	In the EPF, a unit of information consisting of one or more characters; identified by a four-character mnemonic; the mnemonic may consist of letters or a combination of letters and a dollar sign; the length of an item may be fixed or variable; one or more items comprise a field.
MICROFICHE	One sheet of microfilm containing microfilm copies of some or all pages of a report or document.
MISSION NUMBER	The numbers or the letters and numbers that identify a manned or unmanned photo reconnaissance operation.
MNEMONIC	A combination of letters or of letters and other symbols used to identify a sector, field, or item in the EPF.
MRN	Machine reference number; identifies one EPF record in the current portion of the file; once a record is transferred to the history portion of the EPF, the number is reassigned to another record; each MRN consists of from one to six digits.
NONREPEATING FIELD	A field used only once to record one or more values in a record; identified by a four-character mnemonic. See FIELD, REPEATING FIELD.
PIRL	Photo Interpreter's Retrieval Language, a computer program that can retrieve a limited amount of data from the EPF; the program is run from a teletype that is on line with the UNIVAC 494 computer system.
RECORD	In the EPF, a unit of information consisting of one or more sectors; each record contains all data on one report or document; in the current portion of the EPF each record is identified by a machine reference number.

REPEATING FIELD	A field used as often as necessary, i.e., repeated, to record different values in the same record; all occurrences of the field are identified by the same four-character mnemonic; that mnemonic may consist of letters or of a combination of letters and a dollar sign.
SECTOR	In the EPF, a unit of information consisting of one or more fields; a sector is identified by a five-letter mnemonic; the first letter is always E.
VALUE	The contents of a given sector, field, or item in the EPF; synonymous with data and entry.

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THE INSTALLATIONS DATA FILE [IDF]

CONTENT: information on foreign installations throughout the world. These include installations such as airfields, aircraft plants, flight test centers, missile sites, radar and other communication facilities, nuclear energy complexes, BW/CW sites, military installations, and naval installations.

Each installation is identified in several ways: by name, location, BE number, COMIREX number, and NPIC number. Each is also categorized by several different codes. One code categorizes an installation according to its general and specific functions. Another, according to its function and products.

Each installation is described in detail. There are descriptions of its location, status, activity, security and defenses, and order of battle if any. If objects such as aircraft or equipment have been observed in or near an installation, information about them is included in the file. Photo references for each observation of an installation are always included in the file. References to maps, reports, briefing boards, and other material are also cited.

The file also contains data on the quality of the imagery and data required by intelligence producers and by managers of reconnaissance collection.

SOURCE OF DATA: the photo interpretation of reconnaissance imagery.

DATE SPAN: varies with each record; obsolete information was removed from the file for the first time on 1 April 1973 when about 27,000,000 characters were placed in the history file; as parts of records or entire records become obsolete, they will be placed in the history file; this is not done according to a schedule.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: TOP SECRET [redacted] 25X1

SIZE OF FILE: over 53,000 records; the length of each record varies.

FILE COORDINATOR:

ORGANIZATION: the IDF is a collection of records. All information on one installation is stored in one record. Within a record this information is arranged so that it can be located quickly. Related entries are arranged in groups called sectors. One sector identifies an installation. Another locates it in terms of geocoordinates. Another is a series of descriptions based on the interpretation of imagery from several reconnaissance missions. Another is a list of all pertinent photo references.

Within each sector information is arranged in fields. A field is simply a piece of information, that is several values, treated as a unit. It can be short or long. For example, in one sector the name of the installation comprises one field. In another sector a description of the installation comprises one field. And in another sector the photo references for each observation of an installation comprise one field. In this field one of the values specifies the quality of the imagery. One specifies the weather conditions observed on the imagery. And another, the type of imagery and the extent of stereo coverage. These component parts of the field are called items.

Most sectors consist of one or more so-called repeating fields. A repeating field is used as often as necessary, that is, repeated, to store different values in the same record.

Thus, like the Exploitation Products File, the IDF is a collection of records. Each consists of information about one installation. A record is comprised of sectors. Sectors are comprised of fields. And fields are comprised of items.

IDENTIFYING RECORDS & INFORMATION IN RECORDS: each query of the file directs the computer to look for records. And then for sectors, fields, and items in records. The computer can locate records because each is identified by a machine reference number or MRN. For example, MRN 3428 identifies the record on the Perm Complex. Once assigned to a record, the number is never changed or reassigned to another record. Each machine reference number identifies only the record, not the subject of the record.

The computer can also locate sectors, fields, and items because each is identified by a short mnemonic. For example, IHEAD is the mnemonic of the sector that identifies an installation. Fields comprising this sector include NAME for the name of an installation; COMI for its COMIREX number; and BE$$ for its BE number. All occurrences of repeating fields are

identified by the same mnemonic. Items comprising a field are identified in exactly the same way. For instance, the two items in the BE$$ field are identified by the mnemonics, BWAC and BNUM. The value in the first is a WAC number. The value in the second, an installation number.

IHEAD SECTOR

SUMMARY

The IHEAD sector identifies and categorizes an installation. The installation is identified by name, BE number, and COMIREX number. Its location is given in terms of coordinates and military district number [if any]. More detailed data on its location is recorded in the ILOCA sector. If applicable, its activities or products are categorized by IDHS and NPIC codes.

This sector also contains COMIREX codes that specify priorities for the interpretation of imagery.

IHEAD SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
AGEN		Agency assigned responsibility by NTP for basic (3rd-phase) report	6	Alphanumeric left justified; trailing blanks
BE$$		Permanent or interim number assigned to target by DIA in Basic Encyclopedia	10	
	BWAC	World Aeronautical Chart number	4	NNNN; right justified; leading zeros
	BNUM	Installation number	6	ANNNNN -NNNNN AANNNN NNNNNN
CAT$		IDHS category code; classifies target according to product or type of activity; current codes are listed in DIAM 65-3-1 as updated	5	NNNNN
	CATP	General classification of target	3	NNN
	CATS	Specific classification of target	2	NN

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IHEAD SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
COMI		COMIREX number; identifies requirement for collecting imagery of target	10	
	CMIP	Target category	3	NNA or bNA
	CMIS	Target identification number; also identifies facility or area inside target if any NNNN = identification number AA = facility or area inside target if any	7	NNNNAAb or NNNNbbb
COMP		NPIC/IEG component code; designates exploitation responsibility in NPIC	3	
	COMD	Division	1	N
	COMB	Branch	1	N
	COMS	Section or other branch component	1	A or N

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FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
CORV		Validation of coordinates; value assigned by NPIC/IEG X = major discrepancy between NPIC & AIF coordinates	1	1 letter
COUN		Country code; from FIPS PUB 10	2	AA
CPRI		Reserved for collection priority code used by Imagery Collection Requirements Sub-committee, COMIREX; also re-served for COMIREX code for exploitation of new imagery; see XPRI field in this sector	2	
DATE		Last time a readout was entered in record YY = last 2 digits of year MM = month, 2 digits DD = date, 2 digits	6	YYMMDD

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
DELE		Standard Imagery Target Definition Report with annotated photo; published by DIA; always part of basic report published by NPIC; not used at present Y = report published N = no report published	1	Alpha character
GEO$		Coordinates specified in AIF; if target is newly identified, imagery-derived coordinates	15	
	LATD	Latitude, degrees	2	NN; no adjustment
	LATM	Latitude, minutes	2	NN; no adjustment
	LATS	Latitude, seconds	2	NN or // if seconds are unknown; no adjustment
	LATR	Direction; A = N or S	1	A
	LOND	Longitude, degrees	3	NNN; no adjustment
	LONM	Longitude, minutes	2	NN; no adjustment
	LONS	Longitude, seconds	2	NN or // if seconds are unknown; no adjustment

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IHEAD SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
GEO$	LONR	Direction; A = E or W	1	A
INDI		Indicator for accuracy of coordinates in AIF; codes are listed in DIA-560-4-71-INT	2	AA, AN, or blank
MILI		Code for military district or Air Defense district; all codes listed in AP-540-2-1-72-INT; see also DIAM 65-2-1, pp. 012-1 & 045-1 ff	4	NNNb; left justified; trailing blanks
MRN$		Machine reference number; identifies target record	6	NNNNNN; right justified; leading zeros
NAME		Name of target recorded in AIF or name assigned by NPIC; see DIAM 65-2-1, p. 002-1	38	Alphanumeric; left justified; trailing blanks

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FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
NAMV		Validation of target name; value assigned by NPIC/IEG X = major discrepancy between NPIC & AIF place or functional name	1	Alpha character
NCAT		NPIC category code; classifies targets in IDF by function or product; codes available in NPIC/IEG/EOS; input by IEG analysts	3	AAA, AAN, or AAb
	NCTP	Primary code	1	A
	NCTS	Secondary code	1	A
	NCTF	Specific code	1	A, N, or blank
NPIC		NPIC identification number; supersedes WAC/PIC number; identifies one target in specified WAC	12	
	NWAC	WAC number	4	NNNN; leading zeros

25X1

IHEAD SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
NPIC	NNUM	NPIC number	8	-NNNN-AN or one of following variations: -bNNN-AN -bbbN-Ab -bbNN-AN -NNNNbbb -bbbN-AN -bNNNbbb -NNNN-Ab -bbNNbbb -bNNN-Ab -bbbNbbb -bbNN-Ab Blanks indicate unused positions
NTPC		Category codes of National Tasking Plan; assigned by COMIREX; codes perform these functions: classify targets, areas, activities, & objects according to primary & secondary functions; indicate imagery to be exploited; & specify one set of EEIs [Essential Elements of Information]; see COMIREX-D-31.2/14, Vol II, Oct 72	5	
	NTPP	Position 1: designates primary function of target	1	1 letter
	NTPS	Position 2: designates secondary function of target	1	1 letter

TOP SECRET

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25X1

TOP SECRET

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25X1

IHEAD SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
NTPC	NTPF	Position 3: indicates type of exploitation requirement 2 = unique requirement; see TEXT field, IREAD sector b = blank; requirement specified in standard set of EEIs; unique requirement does not exist	1	N or blank
		Position 4: not used	1	----
	NTPR	Position 5: designates one set of EEIs; used only if codes are entered in NTPP & NTPS items; codes for all sets of EEIs are listed in COMIREX-D-31.2/14, Vol II	1	1 letter or blank
SRAD		Radius of target or area of interest to tenths of a nautical mile; decimal point is assumed	4	NNNN right justified; leading zero(s)

25X1

IHEAD SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
	TSTA	NPIC code for status of target or of target record b = blank; active target; may or may not be read out 9 = inactive for exploitation purposes; not read out but record is retained in IDF R = all data in these 4 sectors of record placed in history file by IEG: IDESC, IOBJE, IPHOT, & ISECU; IHEAD & other sectors stay in current file S = SALT target X = record retired by IEG but re-activated by CIA/IAS	1	N or A or blank
	XPRI	COMIREX codes: indicate time limits within which imagery must be interpreted & findings published; codes are on page 37; see also COMIREX-D-31.2/14, Vol II	1	1 letter

TOP SECRET

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TOP SECRET

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IHEAD SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
			1	1 letter
	XPAC	Position 3: priority for interpretation of imagery from manned & unmanned aircraft	1	1 letter
	XPBP	Position 4: not used	1	
	XPRF	Position 5: frequency of interpretation; see DDAT field, IREAD sector b = read out imagery from every mission A = read out imagery once a year S = read out imagery semiannually K = one-time readout only; target is then deleted from COMIREX list of standing priorities	1	1 letter or blank

IHEAD SECTOR

COMIREX CODES FOR THE XPRI FIELD
POSITIONS 1-3

FIRST-PHASE PRIORITIES

A Imagery must be interpreted within 1 or 2 work days after receipt of film; cables & reports [OAKs] issued

B Imagery must be interpreted within 5 to 9 work days after receipt of film; cables & reports [OAKs] issued

SECOND-PHASE PRIORITIES

C Imagery must be interpreted before launch of next mission in same series; cables & reports [OAK supplements] issued

D Same as C but cables & reports are not issued; readout is placed in IDF; photo references for each observation of target compiled & placed in IDF

E Photo references for each observation of target compiled & placed in IDF; also sent to collection manager; imagery reviewed for significant changes & changes reported in appropriate publications

F Same as E except that code is assigned by Imagery Collection Requirements Subcommittee of COMIREX

NO PRIORITY

I Readout or photo references not required

ICOLL SECTOR

SUMMARY

The ICOLL sector contains citations of reference material about an installation. This material may be other intelligence reports, books, articles, and so on. Excerpts from a particular reference may or may not be recorded here.

25X1

ICOLL SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
COLL		Reference material on target; e.g., citations of other intelligence reports, books, articles; repeating field		
	CLAS	Classification of reference material	4	AAbA; other unused positions are blank
		Position 1: defense classification T = Top Secret S = Secret C = Confidential U = Unclassified		A
		Position 2: control system T = TALENT K = TALENT [redacted]		A or blank
		Position 3: reserved for downgrading indicator; not used at present		Blank
		Position 4: dissemination restrictions [redacted]		A or blank

TOP SECRET

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TOP SECRET

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ICOLL SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
COLL	DATE	Date of document or of information YY = last 2 digits of year MM = month, 2 digits DD = date, 2 digits	6	YYMMDD
	FLAG	Not used at present	1	Blank
	TEXT	Text or excerpt from reference material		Alphanumeric; length will vary; no adjustment

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IDESC SECTOR

SUMMARY

The IDESC sector is a description of a newly observed installation or an updated description of a known installation. Each description can be limited to a few remarks or it can consist of a detailed explanation of activities and changes observed at any given time.

IDESC SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
DES:		Complete description or redescription, or incomplete description; repeating field; additional data on target status, security, activity, & changes		
	AGEN	Agency reporting data	6	Alphanumeric; left justified; trailing blanks
	CLAS	Defense classification of description	4	AAbA; other unused positions are blank
		Position 1: defense classification T = Top Secret S = Secret C = Confidential U = Unclassified		A
		Position 2: control system T = TALENT K = TALENT- [redacted]		A
		Position 3: reserved for downgrading indicator; not used at present		Blank

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IDESC SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
DES:	CLAS	Position 4: dissemination restrictions		1 letter or blank
	DATE	Date of frame on which description is based YY = last 2 digits of year MM = month, 2 digits DD = date, 2 digits	6	YYMMDD
	FLAG	Not used at present	1	Blank
	MISS	Mission number or designator	7	Alphanumeric left justified; trailing blanks
	MSID	Designator for mission collection system, i.e., identification of reconnaissance system; entries include	2	AA

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TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

IDESC SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
DES:	PHAS	Phase of exploitation; indicated by COMIREX priority code assigned to readout in this occurrence of field; code may be A thru E or F; see XPRI field, IHEAD sector	1	1 letter
	TEXT	Text for DES: or RMK: trinome		Alphanumeric; length will vary; no adjustment
	TRIN	Trinome indicating type of description DES: = complete redescription of known target or description of new target RMK: = brief remarks on known target; updates description, activity, or status of target; incomplete description	4	DES: or RMK:

ILOCA SECTOR

SUMMARY

The ILOCA sector contains the NPIC name of an installation and details on its location. Its location is given in terms of imagery-derived coordinates, coordinates computed by NPIC, UTM grid coordinates, a World Area Grid code that specifies a map reference for the installation, and the elevation of the target in relation to mean sea level. The sector also includes map references and additional IDHS category codes.

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
ASI:		NPIC name of target or one or more names of facilities inside target; repeating field	55	
	ASIA	NPIC name of target or one or more names and BE numbers of facilities inside target	54	Alphanumeric left justified; trailing blanks
	ASIB	Code indicating values in ASIA item A = value is NPIC name of target B = value is one or more names of facilities inside target & their BE numbers	1	1 letter
ELEV		Elevation of target in relation to mean sea level; value is plus or minus	5	NNNNN or -NNNN; right justified; leading zeros
IDC:		Imagery-derived geocoordinates; degrees, minutes, seconds, & quadrants of latitude & longitude; derived by comparing imagery on which target is observed with map or chart of target area	15	NNNNNNANNNNNNA; A = N or S, E or W; no adjustment

25X1

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
	IDH:	Additional IDHS category codes; see CAT$ field in IHEAD sector; repeating field	5	NNNNN
	MENS	Geocoordinates computed by NPIC; may also be measurements of objects & areas, e.g., airfield runways		Alphanumeric text; no adjustment; length will vary
	MPR:	Map references for imagery-derived coordinates entered in IDC: field; also includes references to all other maps of target; repeating field	30	Alphanumeric; left justified; trailing blanks
	SOU:	References to other reports or documents, including briefing boards; titles & ID numbers; repeating field	45	Alphanumeric; left justified; trailing blanks
	UTM:	Universal Transverse Mercator Grid coordinates of target; these	15	NNAAANNNNNNNNNN; left justified; trailing blanks

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FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
UTM:		& geocoordinates define same geographic point on an AMS series map		
WAGC		World Area Grid code; specifies map reference for target; calculated by NPIC on basis of coordinates in GEO$ field, IHEAD sector	10	NNNNNNNNAN
	WWAC	Positions 1-4: WAC number		NNNN; right justified; leading zeros
	WTWO	Positions 5-6: Grid number for 200 series map [at scale of 1:200,000] for 1 of 25 subdivisions in specified WAC		NN; right justified; leading zeros
	WFIF	Positions 7-8: Grid number for 50 series map [at scale of 1:50,000] for 1 of 16 subdivisions of 200 series grid		NN; right justified; leading zeros
	WSUB	Position 9: Code for 1 of 24 subdivisions of 50 series grid		A

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FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
WAGC	WMIN	Position 10: Code for 1 of 9 subdivisions of area specified in position 9		N

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IOBJE SECTOR

SUMMARY

The IOBJE sector contains data on order of battle and other objects observed at an installation. Objects may include cranes, trucks, equipment, and so on. A brief description of the order of battle and objects may also appear in this sector.

25X1

25X1

IOBJE SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
OBJE		Order of battle (OB) & other objects related to target; repeating field		
	AGEN	Agency submitting data	6	Alphanumeric; left justified; trailing blanks
	CLAS	Classification of data in this field	4	AAbA; other unused positions are blank
		Position 1: defense classification T = Top Secret S = Secret C = Confidential U = Unclassified		A
		Position 2: control system T = TALENT K = TALENT [redacted]		A; may be blank
		Position 3: reserved for downgrading indicator; not used at present		Blank
		Position 4: dissemination restrictions [redacted]		A or blank

TOP SECRET

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25X1

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TOP SECRET

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IOBJE SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
OBJE	DATE	Date of frame on which OB or other objects are visible YY = last 2 digits of year MM = month, 2 digits DD = date, 2 digits	6	YYMMDD
	FLAG	Not used at present	1	Blank
	MISS	Mission number or designator	7	Alphanumeric left justified; trailing blanks
	MSID	Designator for mission collection system, i.e., identification of reconnaissance system; entries include [redacted]	2	AA
	OCLA	Category code assigned to objects; codes are those used in Objects Data File; codes classify objects by function; see Object Target List issued by NPIC/PSG/ R&RD; not used at present	5	NNNNN; may be blank
	OCNT	Equipment count or number of objects observed	4	NNNN right justified; leading zeros

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IOBJE SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
OBJE	ONAM	Name of object(s)	24	Alphanumeric left justified; trailing blanks
	ONUM	Identification number assigned to object; ID numbers are those used in Objects Data File; see Object Target List issued by NPIC/PSG/R&RD; not used at present	10	NN-NNNNbNN or NN-NNNNbbb
		Positions 1-2: first 2 digits of category code; see OCLA item above		NN
		Positions 4-7: numeric code assigned sequentially to objects within specified category		NNNN
		Position 8: blank		Blank
		Positions 9-10: code identifying single object within one category; may be blank		NN or blank
	OVAL	Confidence in identification of OB & objects CONF = confirmed POSS = possible PROB = probable	4	CONF, POSS, or PROB

TOP SECRET

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25X1

TOP SECRET

25X1

25X1

IOBJE SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
OBJE	PHAS	Phase of exploitation; indicated by COMIREX priority code assigned to readout in this occurrence of field; code may be A thru E or F; see XPRI field, IHEAD sector	1	1 letter
	TEXT	Location//description of OB & other objects; optional entry	160	
		Positions 1-45: location, then 2 slashes; NAC [no apparent change] may be specified instead of location	45	Alphanumeric
		Positions 46-160: description of OB & other objects	115	Alphanumeric; no adjustment; length will vary
	TIME	Reserved for frame time if available; not used at present NN = hour NN = minutes	4	NNNN
	TYPE	Type of OB & related equipment AAA: = antiaircraft artillery OB	4	3 letters & colon

25X1

IOBJE SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
OBJE	TYPE	AOB: = air OB ELC: = communications, radar, & other electronic devices GFW: = OB for ground force weapons MIS: = missile OB NVL: = naval OB OBJ: = related objects & equipment not reported with preceding OB prefixes		

TOP SECRET

25X1

TOP SECRET

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25X1 [redacted] TOP SECRET [redacted] 25X1 [redacted] 25X1

IPHOT SECTOR

SUMMARY

The IPHOT sector is a list of photo references for each reported observation of an installation. This sector also contains data on the quality and type of the imagery, weather conditions observed on the imagery, and the extent of stereo coverage if any.

25X1

[redacted] TOP SECRET

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
PHO:		Photo references for each reported observation of target; repeating field		
	ACMR	For aircraft missions only; additional camera station; stereo coverage; not used at present	4	Alphanumeric; left justified; trailing blanks
	AFRA	Additional frame references; stereo coverage; continuation of data in FRAM item if necessary	14	Alphanumeric; left justified; trailing blanks
	AGEN	Originating agency	6	Alphanumeric; trailing blanks
	BEST	Code for type of imagery and/or source of remark Blank = aircraft photo per NPIC/IEG * = best imagery per NPIC/IEG N = newly identified target per NPIC/IEG U = target coverage not predicted per NPIC/IEG	1	Letter, asterisk, or blank
	CLAS	Classification of photo references	4	AAbA; other unused positions are blank

25X1

IPHOT SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
PHO:	CLAS	Position 1: defense classification T = Top Secret S = Secret C = Confidential U = Unclassified		A
		Position 2: control system T = TALENT K = TALENT-		A; may be blank
		Position 3: reserved for downgrading indicator; not used at present		Blank
		Position 4: dissemination restrictions		Letter or blank
	CMRA	For aircraft missions only; camera station if applicable; not used at present	4	Alphanumeric in any sequence; trailing blanks
	COVR	Extent & angle of coverage C = complete O = oblique P = partial V = vertical	2	A left justified with trailing blank; or AA

25X1

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TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

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25X1

IPHOT SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
PHO:	CREQ	Status of collection requirement; not used at present P = partially satisfied S = satisfied U = not satisfied	1	A
	DATE	Date of frame YY = last 2 digits of year MM = month, 2 digits DD = date, 2 digits	6	YYMMDD
	FCOR	x-y coordinates of target	9	NN.N-NN.N
	FLAG	Not used at present	1	Blank
	FRAM	Frame references for KH-4, [redacted] KH-4: value in position 1 is F or A	14	Alphanumeric left justified
	INDC	Scale for rating interpretability of imagery: Ø thru 5; Ø is lowest, 5 is highest	4	1 number left justified; remaining positions are not used

TOP SECRET

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TOP SECRET

IPHOT SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
PHO:	MISS	Mission number or designator	7	Alphanumeric left justified; trailing blanks
	MODE	Type of imagery & extent of stereo coverage	1	1 letter
		B = mono, black & white		
		E = monochromatic, partial stereo		
		G = monochromatic, stereo		
		M = monochromatic; mono		
		N = nonstandard		
		P = partial stereo, black & white		
		W = stereo, black & white		
	MSID	Designator for mission collection system, i.e., identification of reconnaissance system; entries include	2	AA

25X1

IPHOT SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
PHO:	OTHR	Other conditions affecting photo interpretability; optional entry HD = heavy dust or smoke OL = obliquity SD = semidarkness SH = shadow SN = snow	2	AA; may be blank
	PASS	For satellite mission only; revolution during which photography was taken	4	NNNN right justified; leading blanks
	QUAL	Quality of imagery for interpretability E = excellent; requirement can be answered in complete detail G = good; requirement can be answered in considerable detail F = fair; requirement can be answered in some detail P = poor; requirement cannot be answered	1	1 letter

TOP SECRET

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25X1

TOP SECRET

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IPHOT SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
PHO:	TEXT	Image references (IMR:) from WWIPIR; see COMIREX-D-31.2/11, first revision, p. 21; photo references for aircraft missions may also be recorded in this item		Alphanumeric; length will vary; no adjustment
	WETH	Weather conditions CL = clear HA = haze HC = heavy clouds SC = scattered clouds	2	AA

IREAD SECTOR

SUMMARY

The IREAD sector contains information on the requirement for the photo interpretation of an installation. Also included in this sector is the next scheduled date on which imagery of the installation is to be interpreted.

IREAD SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
	DATE	Date of last target readout that satisfied COMIREX requirement designated by A, S, K, or blank in XPRF item, XPRI field in IHEAD sector YY = last 2 digits of year MM = month, 2 digits DD = date, 2 digits	6	YYMMDD
	DDAT	Next scheduled date target is to be read out; date computed on basis of code in XPRF item, XPRI field, IHEAD sector YY = last 2 digits of year MM = month, 2 digits DD = date, 2 digits	6	YYMMDD
	MISS	Number or designator of mission used for last target readout that satisfied COMIREX requirement	7	Alphanumeric left justified; trailing blanks; e.g., 1106-1b

25X1

IREAD SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
	MSID	Designator for mission collection system, i.e., identification of reconnaissance system; see MISS field; entries include [redacted]	2	AA
	TEXT	Unique requirement for target readout; no requirement given in standard sets of EEIs; see also NTPC field, IHEAD sector		Alphanumeric; length will vary

25X1

TOP SECRET

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25X1

TOP SECRET

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25X1

ISECU SECTOR

SUMMARY

The ISECU sector describes the security and defenses---including camouflage--- of an installation. Changes in defenses are also recorded in this sector.

25X1

ISECU SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
DFC:		Security & defenses of target, including information on camouflage; repeating field		
	AGEN	Agency reporting information	6	Alphanumeric left justified; trailing blanks
	CLAS	Classification	4	AAbA; other unused positions are blank
		Position 1: defense classification T = Top Secret S = Secret C = Confidential U = Unclassified		A
		Position 2: control system T = TALENT K = TALENT [redacted]		A; may be blank
		Position 3: reserved for downgrading indicator; not used at present		Blank
		Position 4: dissemination restrictions [redacted]		A or blank

TOP SECRET

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25X1

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TOP SECRET

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FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
DFC:	CLAS	[redacted]		
	DATE	Date of frame on which information in this field is based YY = last 2 digits of year MM = month, 2 digits DD = date, 2 digits	6	YYMMDD
	FLAG	Not used at present	1	Blank
	MISS	Mission number or designator	7	Alphanumeric left justified; trailing blanks; e.g., 1109-2b
	MSID	Designator for mission collection system, i.e., identification of reconnaissance system; entries include [redacted]	2	AA
	PHAS	Phase of exploitation; indicated by COMIREX priority code assigned to readout in	1	1 letter

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TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

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ISECU SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
DFC:	PHAS	this occurrence of field; code may be A thru E or F; see XPRI field, IHEAD sector		
	TEXT	Text on security & defenses of target; includes changes in security & defenses		Alphanumeric; length will vary; no adjustment

TOP SECRET

25X1

TOP SECRET

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ISTAT SECTOR

SUMMARY

The ISTAT sector specifies the status of an installation or changes in its status. Status is specified by one of several three-letter abbreviations.

25X1

ISTAT SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
STA:		Status of target; repeating field		
	AGEN	Agency reporting status of target	6	Alphanumeric; left justified; trailing blanks
	CLAS	Classification of status	4	AAbA; other unused positions are blank
		Position 1: defense classification T = Top Secret S = Secret C = Confidential U = Unclassified		A
		Position 2: control system T = TALENT K = TALENT-		A; may be blank
		Position 3: reserved for downgrading indicator; not used at present		Blank
		Position 4: dissemination restrictions		A or blank

TOP SECRET

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TOP SECRET

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
STA:	DATE	Date of frame on which target was observed YY = last 2 digits of year MM = month, 2 digits DD = date, 2 digits	6	YYMMDD
	FLAG	Status of data in IDESC, IOBJE, IPHOT, & ISECU sectors vis-a-vis history file H = obsolete data in these 4 sectors has been transferred to history file; basis for transfer: mission & bucket number in STA: field R = obsolete data in these 4 sectors can be transferred to history file; basis of transfer: mission & bucket number in STA: field S = keep all data in these 4 sectors in current file b = blank; obsolete data in these 4 sectors should be transferred to history file; basis of transfer: mission date in STA: field;	1	1 letter or blank

25X1

ISTAT SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
STA:	FLAG	retain current 2 years of data		
	MISS	Mission number or designator	7	Alphanumeric left justified; trailing blanks
	MSID	Designator for mission collection system, i.e., identification of reconnaissance system; entries include [redacted]	2	AA
	PHAS	Phase of exploitation; indicated by COMIREX priority code assigned to readout in this occurrence of field; code may be A thru E or F; see XPRI field, IHEAD sector	1	1 letter
	TEXT	Remarks on status of target; if no significant change was observed, entry is NAC followed by mission designator, number, & date; e.g., NAC KH 1109 MAY 70		Alphanumeric; length will vary; no adjustment

TOP SECRET

25X1

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FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
STA:	TRI1	Trinome 1 for status	4	AAAb left justified

ABN = abandoned; unoccupied
COM = externally complete; able to operate
DMG = damaged
DST = destroyed
NEG = negated; nonexistent or not at or near coordinates given in requirement
NOP = not operational
OCC = occupied; contains some or all of necessary equipment
OPR = operational
RMV = removed; man-made facilities razed, dismantled, or removed
TRN = transitory; includes vehicles, equipment, & personnel in transit; also includes targets that are temporarily located in specified area
UCO = under construction; includes repairs
UKN = status cannot be determined due to limitations such as camouflage, jungle canopy, & so on

25X1

ISTAT SECTOR

FIELD	ITEM	ENTRY	CHARACTER POSITIONS	FORMAT OF ENTRY N=number A=letter b=blank
STA:	TRI1	UNP = unoccupied; necessary equipment not observed		
	TRI2	Trinome 2; optional entry; additional data on status of target; any trinome from preceding list or DMY = dummy equipment	4	AAAb or blank; left justified

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DOCUMENTATION

COMIREX

COMIREX-D-31.2/11, The National Standard Message Format for Electrical Transmission of First- and Second-Phase Exploitation, 1st revision, January 1969, Secret [redacted] 25X1

25X1 [redacted]

25X1 COMIREX-D-31.2/14 ([redacted], COMIREX Mission Exploitation Guidance Manual, Standard Sets of EEIs for Target Readout, Vol II, October 1972, Secret -- Handle Via [redacted] 25X1 Only.

DIA

AP-540-2-1-72-INT with updates, Target Data Inventory Handbook, January 1972, Secret.

C-0098/XX-1, Photo Reconnaissance Area Reference Grid (U), October 1967, Confidential.

DIA-560-4-71-INT with updates, Target Intelligence Handbook (TIHB) (U), August 1971, Secret [redacted] 25X1

DIAM 65-2-1 and all updates, Intelligence Data Handling Systems (IDHS), Automated Intelligence File (AIF), AIF Form No. 1 Instructions (U), 15 May 1967, Secret.

DIAM 65-3-1 and all updates, Standard Coding Systems, Functional Classification Handbook (U), 1 June 1972, Confidential.

DOD AND CIA

25X1 The National Tasking Plan for the Exploitation of Multi-Sensor Imagery, January 1967, Top Secret -- Handle Via
25X1

NPIC

National Imagery Exploitation Target Base (NIETB), Object Target List, December 1972, Secret, (machine listing) 25X1

25X1 NPIC Glossary of Imagery Interpretation Terms, June 1970, Top Secret -- Handle Via 25X1
System Only.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Federal Information Processing Standards Publication, FIPS PUB 10, Countries, Dependencies and Areas of Special Sovereignty, June 15, 1970, Unclassified.

GLOSSARY

AIF	Automated Intelligence File; a DIA file maintained for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Unified and Specified Commanders, their major Army, Navy, and Air Force subordinate commands, and the military departments; part of the Intelligence Data Handling Systems (IDHS); contains records on installations; all data on one installation is stored in one record identified by a BE number plus an IDHS category code; the file is processed by a computer; for a detailed description of the AIF see DIAM 65-2-1 as updated.
CHARACTER	A single letter, number, or other symbol; the smallest unit of information in the IDF.
COMIREX	Committee on Imagery Requirements and Exploitation.
FIELD	In the IDF, a unit of information consisting of one or more items; every field is identified by a 4-character mnemonic; the mnemonic may be all letters, or a combination of letters and dollar signs, or a combination of letters and a colon; the length of a field may be fixed or variable; a field may be repeating or nonrepeating; see REPEATING FIELD, NONREPEATING FIELD.

FILE	A set of related records treated as a unit.
FIRST-PHASE EXPLOITATION	The preliminary, rapid interpretation of newly acquired imagery to extract, organize, and disseminate information that will satisfy the immediate needs of the intelligence community.
FORMAT	The arrangement of data in a file, record, sector, field, or item; also refers to the arrangement of data that is input or output.
IDHS	Intelligence Data Handling Systems; see DIAM 65-2-1 and DIAM 65-3-1.
ITEM	In the IDF, a unit of information consisting of one or more characters; identified by a 4-character mnemonic; the mnemonic may be all letters or a combination of letters and a number; not identified by a mnemonic if it is the only item comprising a field; the length of an item may be fixed or variable; one or more items comprise a field.
MISSION NUMBER	The numbers or the letters and numbers that identify a manned or unmanned photo reconnaissance operation.
MNEMONIC	A combination of letters or of letters and other symbols used to identify a sector, field, or item in the IDF.
MRN	Machine reference number; identifies one IDF record; one MRN consists of from 1 to 6 digits; will not be changed or reassigned to another IDF record.
NONREPEATING FIELD	A field used only once to record one or more values in a record; identified by a 4-character mnemonic; see FIELD and REPEATING FIELD.

25X1

NTP	National Tasking Plan for the Exploitation of Multi-Sensor Imagery; see 25X1
OBJECTS DATA FILE	A file on objects, weapons, and weapons systems; maintained by NPIC for the intelligence community; contributors to the file include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Foreign Technology Division of the Air Force, Special Activities Division of the Army, and the Naval Reconnaissance and Technical Support Center; each item in the file is identified by a 6-digit or 8-digit number; data on each item includes a category or function code, name, alternative name, and a brief description; listings of the file are available upon request from NPIC/PSG/R&RD.
RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEM DESIGNATOR	A 2-letter abbreviation for the name or nickname of a reconnaissance or collection system; for example, reconnaissance program; 25X1 names and nicknames assigned and controlled by DIA/DC-5; the IDF mnemonic for the 2 letters is always MSID.
RECORD	In the IDF, a unit of information consisting of one or more sectors; each record contains all data on one target; identified by a machine reference number.
REPEATING FIELD	A field used as often as necessary, i.e., repeated, to record different values in the same record; all occurrences of the field are identified by the same 4-character mnemonic; the mnemonic may consist of letters or a combination of letters and a colon.
SECOND-PHASE EXPLOITATION	The systematic review of newly acquired imagery to prepare an organized, comprehensive summary of information; includes imagery indexing, mission review reports, summary reports on newly identified targets, significant changes to known targets, and order-of-battle data; also includes technical evaluations of the imagery and the reconnaissance system.

SECTOR	In the IDF, a unit of information consisting of one or more fields; a sector is identified by a 5-letter mnemonic; the first letter is always I.
VALUE	The contents of a given sector, field, or item in the IDF; synonymous with data and entry.

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THE PIRL QUERY LANGUAGE: QUERYING THE EPF AND IDF VIA THE COINS NETWORK

SUMMARY

PIRL, an acronym for Photo Interpreter's Retrieval Language, is also a computer program. This program can retrieve information from two files maintained by NPIC: the Exploitation Products File and the Installations Data File. In other words, PIRL can be used to query these files.

Several kinds of queries can be directed to these files. Three count installations or reports and print a total. One prints a part of each record selected from the file. And another prints part of just one record. All data is retrieved from the file on the basis of your conditions.

Queries and answers are transmitted via a teletype in the COINS network.

CHAPTER 1. THE PIRL QUERY LANGUAGE AND THE FILES

PIRL AND ITS FUNCTIONS

PIRL, an acronym for Photo Interpreter's Retrieval Language, is also a computer program. It can retrieve information from two files maintained by NPIC: the Exploitation Products File and the Installations Data File. In other words, PIRL can be used to query these files. Queries written in this language direct the computer to

* select information from a file and print it
* count installations or reports on installations and then print a total
* compile a list of installations or reports that pertain to your answer

These functions are performed on the basis of the conditions you cite in a query of the file.

In each query conditions are not expressed in English text. Instead, they are expressed as short numeric and alphabetic values and abbreviations that identify these values. If the computer finds such values in the file you are querying, data will be selected, then counted or printed. In other words, your query is answered. We shall discuss conditions and how to state them in Chapter 2.

 25X1

PIRL AND ON-LINE
EQUIPMENT

The files can be queried by using PIRL from an on-line teletype in the COINS network. The teletype must be on line with the computer system in NPIC.

Instructions for accessing the network are available in your office.

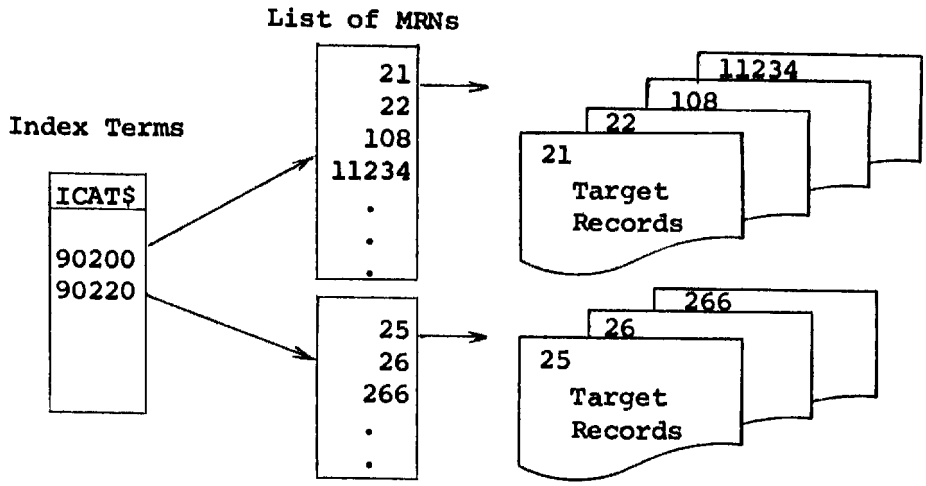
INDEXES TO THE FILES

There are over 43,000 records in the EPF and over 53,000 in the IDF. In the IDF many of these records are quite long. If the computer had to "read" each record to find the values cited in a query, considerable time would be wasted. But the computer seldom has to do this. Records that meet your conditions can be located and identified quickly because the files have been indexed.

The indexes to both files are similar to card catalogs in libraries. In a library books are cataloged on the basis of key information so they can be found quickly. In the indexes to the files key values in the header sectors of records are used to locate records quickly. In the IDF these are values such as BE numbers, NPIC numbers, IDHS category codes, and so on. They have been chosen for this purpose because the Center has used most of them for many years to identify installations.

Each key value has been assigned an index name. And then recorded in an index to the file. For example, in one index BE number [redacted]s 25X1
25X1 recorded as IBE$$[redacted] In another, IDHS category codes [redacted] and 25X1
25X1 [redacted] This combination of a key value and its index name is called an index term. Index terms used in PIRL queries are listed at the end of the chapter.

Each index term points to a list of machine reference numbers. And each machine reference number identifies a record in which that value appears. Index terms could be illustrated this way.



The computer is directed to use a particular index when it finds an index term in a PIRL query. The computer then looks at only the records listed in the index. All others are disregarded. Consequently your query can be answered quickly.

As you scan the list of index terms, you can see that some point to a single record. These terms are a BE number, COMIREX number, NPIC number, and an MRN. The others always point to more than one record.

All index terms listed in the table are used only in PIRL queries.

PIRL
Index Terms

Index Value	Term Mnemonic	Format N=number A=letter b=blank
INSTALLATIONS DATA FILE		
BE number	IBE$$	10 characters: NNNN-NNNNN NNNNANNNNN NNNNAANNNN NNNNNNNNNN First character is leading zero if applicable
COMIREX number	ICOMI	10 positions: NNANNNNAAb bNANNNNbbb Left justified; press space bar once for each unused position except first
Country code	ICOUN	2 characters: AA
Geographic square, definition of	IGEO$	NNN/NN NN NN A/NNN NN NN A Positions 1-3: nautical miles Positions 5-26: degrees, minutes, seconds, direction; use leading zeros if applicable; see THE IGEO$ INDEX TERM
IDHS category code; IDHS=Intelligence Data Handling System	ICAT$	5 characters: NNNNN

P I R L
Index Terms [Continued]

Index Term Value	Mnemonic	Format N=number A=letter b=blank
INSTALLATIONS DATA FILE [CONTINUED]		
IEG component code; IEG/NPIC maintains IDF	ICOMP	3 characters: NNA or NNN
Machine reference number	MRN	6 positions: NNNNNN Need not be right or left justified
Military or air defense district number	IMILI	4 positions: NNNb Left justified; leave unused positions blank
NPIC category code	INCAT	3 positions: AAA, AAN, AAb
NPIC code for target status	ITSTA	1 position: A or N Cannot be blank when cited in query
NPIC number	INPIC	12 positions: NNNN-NNNN-AN Press space bar once for each unused position; values must be in correct positions
NTP category code; NTP=National Tasking Plan	INTPC	5 positions: AANbA or AAbbA

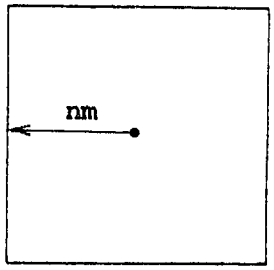
P I R L
Index Terms [Continued]

Index Value	Term Mnemonic	Format N=number A=letter b=blank
EXPLOITATION PRODUCTS FILE		
EPF category code, first 2 characters only	EVCAT	NN
WAC number pertaining to subject of document	EWAC$	NNNN right justified; leading zero if applicable
Machine reference number	MRN	6 positions: NNNNNN Need not be right or left justified

THE IGEO$ INDEX
TERM

The IGEO$ index term is used only in queries of the IDF. IGEO$ and its values point to a list of records on targets located in a square area on the earth's surface. The values cited with IGEO$ define the area for the computer. If you cite this index term in a query, the computer will print or count records on only those targets inside the area. The area may not include the north or south pole.

IGEO$ identifies two values. First, the distance in nautical miles [nm] from the center point to only one side of the square. Second, the geographic coordinates of the center point of the square.



* Nautical miles: to one side only; must be a whole number and less than 1,000, i.e., 999.
* Coordinates of center point: express them in degrees, minutes, seconds, and direction; measure latitude north and south from the equator; measure longitude east and west from Greenwich Meridian. If minutes and seconds are unknown, insert zeros in the corresponding positions; if you omit zeros, the computer will not process your query.
* Example: IGEO$ 25/10 04 00 N/040 25 07 E.

CHAPTER 2. QUERYING THE FILES: GUIDELINES AND TECHNIQUES

GOOD QUERIES

In this chapter we shall discuss some guidelines and techniques that can help you to write good queries. The relation between what you need from a file and how to state conditions to get what you need is emphasized. At this point we shall not be concerned with the structure of a particular query. These are some of the questions that will be answered. What is a good query? Is any one way the right way to write a query? Is only one query needed to retrieve precisely what is needed?

In general, a good query should give you only the information you need and give it to you as quickly as possible. Such a query directs the computer to find and "read" or count records for you, then print the output. The computer performs these functions when your conditions are stated properly.

A query is not effective when the computer must search most or all of a file to meet your conditions. The query will be answered. But you may have to wait for the answer. And the answer may include material in which your interest is marginal or nonexistent. Or your answer may consist of so much data that you do not have the time to find out whether it meets your needs.

When writing queries, this is a good rule-of-thumb: what you know about your subject and what you need from the file will determine which conditions to cite and how to cite them. The more you know about the EPF and the IDF the easier it will be for you to query these files. But this does not mean that you must memorize a mass of details. Rather, a good understanding of what information is stored in each, how it is organized, and how it is identified is much more useful. As you write queries, we recommend that you refer to the table of index terms in Chapter 1 and to the descriptions of both files.

KINDS OF QUERIES

In this and the next chapters each kind of PIRL query is identified by its first uppercase word. Queries that count records and print a total are identified by INTER, ALSO, and COUNT. The query that prints records is identified by the word, GET. There is also a simplified version of this query. It prints one part of just one record. These queries are described elsewhere in this publication.

CONDITIONS AND HOW
THEY ARE STATED

In all PIRL queries conditions are expressed as values and the names that identify them----not as English text. Conditions are expressed in only two ways:

* as index terms
* as the values in fields
  or items in records

Values in fields and items are never textual. For example, they do not consist of the name of an installation or descriptions of its status and location. They do not consist of the name of a PI report. And they are never values identified by the mnemonic, TEXT. Values expressed in queries are numbers or letters or a combination of both. Each value may not consist of more than 40 characters. And each is cited in the format given in the description of the EPF or IDF. Each is always identified by its name [mnemonic].

In INTER and ALSO queries [they count records], conditions are expressed as index terms only. In the ALSO query given below each index term is underlined. Lowercase b represents one blank position. For the moment disregard the other symbols in the query.

```
ALSO,IDF,ICOUN PK;
IMILI 015b;
ICAT$
```

25X1

Each GET query [it prints records] includes at least one condition: an index term. It may also include a second and optional condition: a value in the field or item of your choice. In these sample GET queries lowercase b represents one blank position. For the moment disregard the other symbols in these queries.

Index Term Field

25X1 GET,IDF,ICAT$ [redacted] IHEAD,AGEN NPICbb.
DISPLAY,IHEAD.

Index Term Item

GET,IDF,ICOMP 333,IHEAD,XPRI,XPSR A.
DISPLAY,ISTAT.

If possible, the computer will meet your conditions. In other words, the computer will look for the values you have cited. If they appear in a particular record, that record will be selected, then printed or included in a total count.

CITING ONE INDEX TERM

If you know just one index term, you can write a GET query. A GET query selects records that can be printed. It requires only one condition: an index term. You may add a second condition if you wish: a value in a field or term of your choice. You may cite any nontextual value in a field or item in any sector of a record. This option permits you to choose from a wide range of values. The index term will point to a list of MRNs. Then, only those records containing the value you have specified will be printed.

The chance to state a second condition is a time-saving device. Especially when the index term points to a long list of MRNs. Without a second condition, you could be forced to read a lot of extraneous material. For example, the index term, ICOUN UR, points to a list of over 18,000 target records in the IDF. And some of these are quite long. By citing a value in a field or item, you can direct the computer to select from that list only those you need. For instance, you could cite ICOUN UR and then add this condition: TSTA X. That is, the computer must select only records on SALT targets. In other words, the computer rapidly "reads" and selects records for you.

The chance to state a second condition can be a time-saving device even when your index term points to a single MRN. For the sector you may want to read could be quite long. However, PIRL cannot print more than 400 complete lines when it answers a GET query. As a result, you may not be able to see a entire sector. For example, this could be the case if you requested a display of the IPHOT sector of a record in the IDF. In many records this sector, which is a list of photo references, is long. But you can see the entire sector by citing a second condition in a GET query.

Which field or item should be cited with an index term? Choose a combination that best identifies or describes those records to be selected from the file.

On the other hand, if you are reasonably certain that the index term you know points to a short list of MRNs, you may choose to omit a second condition.

To sum up. One index term can be used in a GET query. This kind of query has two advantages. First, it prints records. Second, it gives you a chance to select records on the basis of any valid value in a field or item of your choice. Once records have been selected, you can have them printed.

CITING TWO OR MORE INDEX TERMS

To Count Records

If you know two or more index terms, you can write an INTER or an ALSO query. Both count records and print a total. In these queries conditions are always expressed as a list of index terms. Which terms should

be cited? All you know or only some? This will depend entirely on what you want from the file to be queried.

In any case, choose the combination of terms that best describes or identifies only those records you need. Disregard all other terms, even though they may indeed identify pertinent records.

For example, let's assume that you want to query the IDF. You need the total number of troop staging areas in Pakistan. You know

* the country code for Pakistan
* the IDHS category code that classifies an installation as a troop staging area

The two values accurately describe your subject. Both can be used as index terms. Thus, your query would consist of these index terms: ICOUN PK and 25X1 ICAT$

Let's consider another example. Assume that you want to query the IDF. And that you need the total number of petroleum-producing fields in Egypt. You are interested in these fields only if they are located in military district 15 and inside a specific area north of Cairo. You know

* the IDHS category code that classifies an installation as a petroleum-producing field
* the correct military district number
* the values that define a square area north of Cairo
* the country code for Egypt

The values that best describe what you want are the first three. All can be used as index terms. If the country code were cited as an index term, it would certainly point to records you are interested in. But it would also point to many you are not interested in. Moreover, the country code is unnecessary. You already know the values that define a square area north of Cairo. When used as an index term, these values will point to only records on targets inside that area.

Given the right combination of index terms, the computer can quickly select records for you by pointing to pertinent MRNs. And each MRN identifies the record to be counted. How to cite index terms in INTER and ALSO queries is explained in Chapters 3 and 4.

To Print Records

A query that counts records can also be useful even though you may want records printed. This kind of query can tell you how many records you can expect to read. Once you know this, you can write a GET query to get a printout of each. If there are too many records to be read, you can reduce the number of selected records by conditions in your GET query. (See the preceding section.) In other words, the computer can save time by performing the selection of records for you. Or you may have only one of the selected records printed. Write a simplified query instead of a GET query. (See RETRIEVING DATA FROM ONE RECORD in this chapter.) Thus, there are times when two different kinds of queries are more efficient than one.

Summary

Two or more index terms can be used in INTER and ALSO queries to get total counts. If chosen carefully, the terms will point to only those records you are interested in. Then you may get a printout of each record by writing a GET query. Or you may print one record by writing a simplified query.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF AN ANSWER TO A QUERY

Each transmission may include one query or two queries. But no more than two. The technique discussed in this section concerns two queries included in a single transmission.

If the first query is answered, PIRL compiles a list of machine reference numbers that pertain to the answer. Each number in the list identifies a record that meets your conditions. The list is temporarily stored in the computer. It is destroyed at the end of the program run. While the list is stored in the computer, it is temporarily your personal index to the file you queried.

You may take advantage of the list if you wish. As you write the first query, you may assume that it will be answered. And that a list of MRNs will be compiled because a selection of records will be made. Then in a second query you may direct the computer to limit its selection of records to those on the list. The second query can modify the list in some way.

For example, it can refine the list. To refine the list include other conditions that accurately identify or describe only those records on the list you want printed or counted.

To direct your second query to a list of machine reference numbers cite the mnemonic, MRNLIST, in that query. Like an index term, MRNLIST points to a list of machine reference numbers. But in this case the list is produced by your first query. You need not repeat the conditions that produced the list. Then transmit both queries at the same time.

You may use this technique each time a single transmission includes two queries. How to cite MRNLIST in queries is explained in Chapters 3, 4, and 6.

A word of caution about this technique. In your next transmission you cannot refer to a list of MRNs produced by a query in the preceding transmission. For whenever the program terminates, the list (if any) is destroyed.

RETRIEVING DATA FROM ONE RECORD

So far the guidelines have been based on the premise that your interest concerns more than one record. But if you are interested in a single record, you may write and transmit a simplified query. This query consists of one short line. Your answer is always one sector or a combination of sectors from one record.

SAMPLE QUERIES CITED IN THIS PUBLICATION

We would like to note that sample queries are cited in Chapters 3-7 only to illustrate particular points. They are not intended to be queries you could use---as is---in your daily work. The wide variety of needs and interests among users makes it impossible to include queries that would be useful and valid for everyone.

SUMMARY OF
GUIDELINES

* Begin with this information: what you need from the file and what you already know about your subject in terms of stating your conditions in a query.

* If you know one index term, write a GET query. In this query you have a chance to cite many values that are not index terms.

* If you know two or more index terms, write an INTER or ALSO query. Conditions in these queries are simply a list of index terms.

* When citing conditions, cite only those that best identify or describe what you need. Be as specific as possible. If you are, your query can be answered quickly, and you will receive little if any extraneous data.

* Two queries may be better than one at times. Try two queries in a single transmission to take advantage of the MRNLIST mnemonic. The assumption here is that the first query will be answered.

CHAPTER 3. COUNTING RECORDS: INTER QUERIES

FUNCTION

An INTER query counts records and then prints a total. In other words, an INTER query counts installations or photo interpretation reports. Only those records that meet all your conditions will be counted. Conditions are expressed as a list of index terms only. All values cited in the list must appear in a record if that record is to be included in a total count. For example, in querying the IDF, you may want to know how many targets can be identified by a particular IDHS category code, country code, and military district number. If a target cannot be identified by all three, the record on that target will not be included in the total count.

If your query is answered, PIRL compiles a list of machine reference numbers that identify all records included in the total count. But only a total count is printed.

FORMAT AND PUNCTUATION

```
INTER,EPF or IDF,INDEX TERM;
INDEX TERM;
     .
     .
     .
LAST INDEX TERM.
```

Cite at least two index terms but no more than twenty. It is a good idea to cite only those terms that refer to more than one record. If you include a term such as a BE or COMIREX number, the total count can only be 1.

PUNCTUATION AND SPACING MUST BE EXACTLY AS SHOWN IN THE FORMAT. If not, you will receive an error message.

THE MRNLIST
MNEMONIC

If you intend to include two related queries in the same transmission, you may want to assume that the first will be answered. (See Chapter 2.) If it is, the machine reference numbers that identify the selected records will be temporarily stored in the computer. They will be stored there only until the program run terminates. The second query can be an INTER query. And it can be directed to these MRNs by citing the MRNLIST mnemonic as one of your conditions. MRNLIST directs the computer to determine how many records in the list meet the other conditions in the same query.

Cite MRNLIST instead of an index term in any line of the INTER query. No corresponding value is needed. Both queries must be included in the same transmission.

ANSWERS

The answer to an INTER query is always the total number of records that meet all your conditions. The total is printed in this message:

NNNN UNIT RECORD(S) APPLY

For example, 1000 UNIT RECORD(S) APPLY

If there are no records that meet all your conditions, this message is printed: NULL SEARCH. And a list of machine reference numbers is not compiled.

SAMPLE QUERIES

Lowercase b represents one blank position.

Query	Directs Computer To Count Records On
INTER,IDF,ICAT$ ICOUN PK; IMILI 123b.	All targets assigned IDHS category code [redacted] located in Pakistan, & located in military district 123
INTER,IDF,ICAT$ ICOMP 333.	All targets assigned IDHS category code [redacted] & assigned to IEG component 333 for photo interpretation
INTER,IDF,ICAT$ ICOUN PK; MRNLIST.	All targets categorized by IDHS code [redacted] & located in Pakistan & included on a list of MRNs produced by your preceding query
INTER,EPF,EWAC$ 0321; EVCAT 05.	All PI documents that describe an installation or object located in WAC 0321 & categorized by EPF code 05

CHAPTER 4. COUNTING RECORDS: ALSO QUERIES

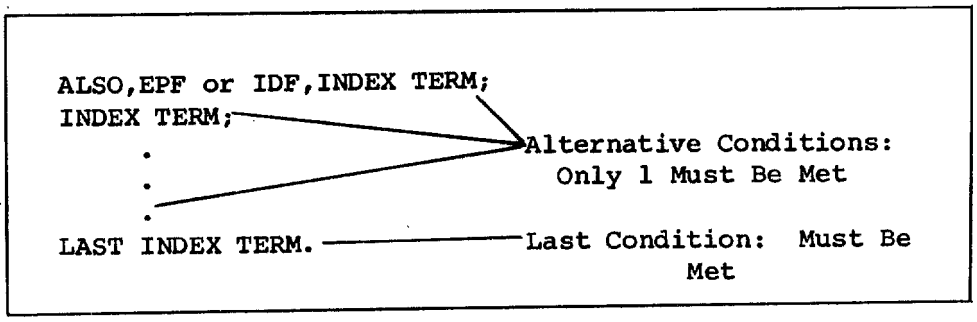
FUNCTION

Like an INTER query, an ALSO query counts records and then prints a total. But in this case, only two of your conditions must be met if a record is to be included in a total count: the last and one or more---- but not all----of the preceding conditions. Conditions are always expressed as a list of index terms.

The advantage to an ALSO query is this: you can direct the computer to examine records on different subjects and then determine how many have something in common. For example, in a query of the IDF you may want to know this: of all the targets assigned to IEG component 321, how many can be categorized by only one of several different IDHS codes cited in index terms. If a target can be identified by component code 321 and one or more of the IDHS codes you cite in your query, the record on that target will be included in the total count.

If your query is answered, PIRL compiles a list of machine reference numbers that identify all records included in the total count.

FORMAT AND
PUNCTUATION



Cite at least three index terms but no more than twenty. The value that must appear in each record is always cited last.

PUNCTUATION AND SPACING MUST BE EXACTLY AS SHOWN IN THE FORMAT. If not, you will receive an error message.

THE MRNLIST
MNEMONIC

If you intend to include two related queries in the same transmission, you may want to assume that the first will be answered. [See Chapter 2.] If it is, the machine reference numbers that identify the records pertaining to the answer will be temporarily stored in the computer. They will be stored there only until the program run terminates. The second query can be an ALSO query. And it can be directed to these MRNs by citing the MRNLIST mnemonic as one of your conditions. MRNLIST directs the computer to determine how many records on that list meet one or more of the other conditions cited in the same query.

Cite MRNLIST instead of an index term in any line of the ALSO query. No corresponding value is needed. Both queries must be included in the same transmission.

ANSWERS

The answer to an ALSO query is always the total number of records that meet your last condition and one or more of the preceding conditions. The total count is given in this message:

NNNN UNIT RECORD(S) APPLY

For example, 1500 UNIT RECORD(S) APPLY

If there are no records that meet your conditions, this message will be printed: NULL SEARCH. And a list of machine reference numbers will not be compiled.

SAMPLE QUERIES

Lowercase b represents one blank position.

Query	Directs the Computer To Count Records
ALSO,IDF,ICOUN PK; IMILI 015b; ICAT$ [redacted]	On targets - located in Pakistan - or in military district 15 provided all are categorized by IDHS code [redacted] 25X1
ALSO,IDF,ICOUN PK; ICOUN CZ; MRNLIST.	On targets - located in Pakistan or Czecho-slovakia provided each record was included in the answer to preceding query

Query	Directs the Computer To Count Records
ALSO,IDF,INCAT BB1; INCAT BB3; INCAT BB9; IBE$$ [redacted] IMILI 150b; ICOMP 321.	On targets - categorized by NPIC code BB1 or BB3 or BB9 - or identified by BE [redacted] - or in military district 150 provided all are assigned to IEG component 321 for photo interpretation
ALSO,EPF,EVCAT 15; EVCAT 05; EVCAT 75; EWAC$ 0240.	On reports about installations or objects - categorized by EPF code 15 or 5 or 75 provided all installations or objects are in WAC 0240
ALSO,IDF,IMILI 010b; IMILI 110b; ICOMP 333; IGEO$ 25/31 17 18 N/150 16 08 W.	On targets - in military district 10 - or in military district 110 - or assigned to IEG component 333 for photo interpretation provided each is located in the square area defined in the last line of the query

CHAPTER 5. COUNTING VALUES IN HEADER SECTORS: COUNT QUERIES

FUNCTION

Each COUNT query counts the targets or PI reports that can be identified by one value and then prints a total. But this value must appear in the header sector of a record if the record is to be included in the total count. In a query of the IDF you may cite a value in any field or item except the NAME field. In a query of the EPF you may cite a value in any field. For example, you may want to know how many targets are located in WAC 0240. Or how many targets are assigned to DIA for third-phase reporting.

If your query is answered, PIRL compiles a list of machine reference numbers that identify all records included in the total count.

THE MRNLIST MNEMONIC

The MRNLIST mnemonic cannot be cited in COUNT queries. But the list of MRNs produced by a COUNT query that has been answered can be referred to in another query. In that case, both must be included in the same transmission.

FORMAT AND PUNCTUATION

Each COUNT query consists of only one line. PUNCTUATION AND SPACING MUST BE EXACTLY AS SHOWN IN THE FORMATS. If not, you will receive an error message.

For One Field

```
                                        Field   Field
COUNT,EPF or IDF,EHEAD or IHEAD,Mnemonic Value.
```

For One or More Items

```
                                        Field     Item   Item    Item   Item    Item   Item
COUNT,EPF or IDF,EHEAD or IHEAD,Mnemonic,Mnemonic Value,Mnemonic Value,Mnemonic Value. . .
```


Each value in a field is identified by its sector and field mnemonics. Each value in an item is identified by its sector, field, and item mnemonics.

You may cite values in several items if you wish. All must be in the same field. If any one of these values appears in a record, the record will be included in a total count. You may also cite a range of values rather than a single value for fields and items. [See Chapter 6.]

ANSWERS

Because index terms are not used in COUNT queries, the computer must "read" all records in the file to answer these queries. This requires approximately five minutes.

The answer is always the total number of targets or reports that can be identified by any one of the values cited in your query. The total is given in this message:

NNNNN UNIT RECORD(S) APPLY

For example, 2000 UNIT RECORD(S) APPLY

If there are no targets or PI reports that meet your conditions, this message will be printed: NULL SEARCH. And a list of machine reference numbers will not be compiled.

SAMPLE QUERIES

Lowercase b represents one blank position.

Query	Directs the Computer To Count
COUNT,IDF,IHEAD,TSTA S.	All SALT targets
COUNT,EPF,EHEAD,COUN ZA.	Documents describing installations or objects located in Zambia
COUNT,EPF,EHEAD,WAC$ 0321.	Documents describing installations or objects located in WAC 0321

Query	Directs The Computer To Count
COUNT,IDF,IHEAD,COMP 320.	Targets assigned to IEG component 320 for photo interpretation
COUNT,IDF,IHEAD,AGEN DIAbbb.	Targets assigned to DIA for third-phase reporting
COUNT,IDF,IHEAD,BE$$,BWAC 0240.	Targets located in WAC 0240

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CHAPTER 6. PRINTING RECORDS: GET QUERIES

FUNCTIONS

GET queries select records from the EPF and IDF, then print sectors. These queries can

* select and print the same sector
* select one sector and print another
* select and print part of a sector
* select and print data from more than one sector
* compile a list of machine reference numbers that identify the selected records

These functions are always performed on the basis of your conditions. Each query always requires at least one: an index term. [See Chapter 1.] A GET query may also include a second condition: a value in a field or in one or more items of your choice. This gives you a chance to cite many values that are not index terms. A record will be selected from the file and printed only if it contains the values you have cited.

FORMAT AND PUNCTUATION

Each GET query consists of only two lines. The first is reserved for your conditions. The second specifies that part of each selected record to be printed. PUNCTUATION AND SPACING MUST BE EXACTLY AS SHOWN IN THE FORMATS. If not, you will receive an error message.

For an Index Term

```
GET,EPF or IDF,INDEX TERM.
DISPLAY,Output Mnemonic.  or     D,Output Mnemonic.
```


For One Field

```
                              Sector    Field  Field
GET,EPF or IDF,INDEX TERM,Mnemonic,Mnemonic Value.
DISPLAY,Output Mnemonic.  or     D,Output Mnemonic.
```

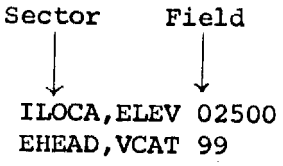

For One or More Items

```
                              Sector    Field    Item   Item    Item   Item    Item   Item
GET,EPF or IDF,INDEX TERM,Mnemonic,Mnemonic,Mnemonic Value,Mnemonic Value,Mnemonic Value. . .
DISPLAY,Output Mnemonic.  or     D,Output Mnemonic.
```

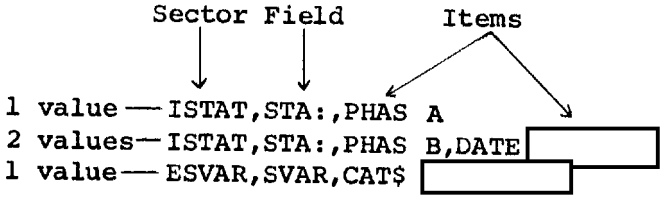
Citing Values in
Fields and Items

Each value in a field or item is cited in its assigned format. And each is identified by its mnemonics.

* Field - identified by its sector mnemonic and field mnemonic; for example:



* Item - identified by its sector, field, and item mnemonics; for example:



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25X1

Citing Values in
More Than One Item

You may cite values in several items if you wish. All must be in the same field. But the computer will select a record if any one of the values appears in the record.

Citing a Range of Values
in Fields and Items

You may always cite a range of values rather than a single value in a field or item. [But a range of values cannot be specified in an index term.] A range of values consists of the first and last values or the lowest and highest. The computer will then select all records that contain any values within the range----including the first and last values. Separate the two values with a slash. For example,

```
GET,IDF,ICOUN CH,ILOCA,ELEV 02500/03000.
DISPLAY,ILOCA.
```

This query directs the computer to select records on all targets located in China and situated at elevations of 2,500 to 3,000 feet, inclusive.

```
GET,IDF,ICOUN EG,IHEAD,COMI,CMIP 7A/7B.
DISPLAY,IHEAD.
```

This query directs the computer to select records on all Egyptian targets in these two COMIREX categories: 7A and 7B. Records on targets assigned COMIREX numbers [redacted] will be selected.

```
GET,IDF,ICOUN UR,IHEAD,BE$$,BWAC 0234/0236.
DISPLAY,IHEAD.
```

This query directs the computer to select records on all Soviet targets assigned BE numbers [redacted]

There is one instance in which you may cite a range of values and omit some mnemonics. When you cite a range of values for an entire field in

the IHEAD or EHEAD sector, you may omit the item mnemonics. But you may not omit the sector and field mnemonics. For example,

```
GET,IDF,ICOUN EG,IHEAD,COMI
DISPLAY,IHEAD.
```

This query directs the computer to select records on all Egyptian targets assigned COMIREX numbers within the range specified in the query. Item mnemonics CMIP and CMIS have been omitted.

```
GET,IDF,ICOUN UR,IHEAD,BE$$
DISPLAY,IHEAD.
```

This query directs the computer to select records on all Soviet targets assigned BE numbers within the specified range. Item mnemonics BWAC and BNUM have been omitted.

Be sure to cite values in a range in the proper sequence and format. This is especially important when values consist of different kinds of symbols such as those shown in some of the sample queries. For the computer "reads" characters in the order in which they are listed below.

Characters	Characters
# (first)	(
Blank	:
A thru Z	,
)	Ø thru 9
-	;
&	. (last)
*	

Citing Blank
Fields and Items

Instead of basing your selection of records on values in a field or item, you may specify that no values should appear in the field or item of your choice. For example, you may want to do this to see records on all targets that have no COMIREX numbers. For each character position assigned to the field or item, press the space bar once. In these examples lowercase b represents one blank position.

```
IHEAD,COMI,CMIP bbb.

IHEAD,COMI bbbbbbbbbb.
```

First press the space bar once. Then, for each character position assigned to the field or item, press the space bar once. Both these procedures are necessary. For there must be one space between the mnemonic and the required number of blank positions.

Specifying What
Is To Be Printed

The second line in a GET query specifies that part of each selected record to be printed. A short mnemonic always identifies this information. The mnemonics you will probably use most frequently are listed on the next page. You may cite any one of them in line 2.

Combinations of several different sectors can also be printed. For details on this option please contact the Production Analysis Section of the Operations Branch in AID/PSG/NPIC.

The selection of records can be based on values in one sector. Than some other sector can be printed. For example,

```
GET,IDF,ICOUN CH,ILOCA,ELEV 01000.
DISPLAY,IOBJE.
```

Mnemonic	Prints
	I D F
IHEAD	Principal fields in IHEAD sector; this sector contains "vital statistics" on one installation
ICOLL IDESC ILOCA IOBJE IPHOT IREAD ISECU ISTAT	→ Sector it identifies & selected data from IHEAD sector
IDFAL	Prints all sectors except IREAD
IDF73	All 1973 data in file
IDF74	All 1974 data in file
COIN1	IHEAD, IDESC, & IOBJE sectors
COIN2	All sectors except IDESC
NHEAD	All fields in IHEAD sector with field mnemonics

Mnemonic	Prints
	E P F
EHEAD	Selected data from EHEAD sector; this sector contains "vital statistics" on one PI document
EABST	Abstract [if any] of one PI document & selected data from EHEAD sector
ESVAR	Entire ESVAR sector & selected data from EHEAD sector
EPFAL	Entire record on one PI report
ETALL	Entire record with identifying mnemonics

Specifying Output That Contains Repeating Fields

If the sector to be printed contains a repeating field, you may receive all occurrences of that field. Or only some. For example, let's assume that you want to query the IDF and read records on installations in Pakistan. But you want only those records that contain reference material dated April 1973. This would be your query:

```
GET,IDF,ICOUN PK,ICOLL,COLL,DATE 730401/730430.
DISPLAY,ICOLL.
```

This query directs the computer to

* select only the records that contain reference material dated April 1973; this material is in the COLL field, a repeating field in the ICOLL sector
* then print the ICOLL sector of each selected record; that sector will contain only the reference material dated April 1973; other material [if any] stored in that sector will not be printed.

Or let's say you want to read records on installations in Pakistan if they contain photo references for [redacted] In this example, 25X1
lowercase b represents one blank position.

```
GET,IDF,ICOUN PK,IPHOT,PHO:[redacted]                    25X1
DISPLAY,IPHOT.
```

This query directs the computer to

* select only the records that contain photo references for [redacted] these references are in the PHO: field, a repeating field in the IPHOT sector 25X1

* then print the IPHOT sector of each selected record; the printout of that sector will contain only the photo references for [redacted] 25X1
25X1 [redacted] references for other missions and buckets [if any] in that sector will not be printed.

In these sample queries records are to be selected on the basis of values in a given sector and the same sector is to be printed.

Let's consider selecting records on the basis of values in one sector and then printing another. We shall use the same queries but change the output mnemonic in line 2.

```
GET,IDF,ICOUN PK,ICOLL,COLL,DATE 730401/730430.
DISPLAY,IOBJE.
```

This query directs the computer to

* select only the records that contain reference material dated April 1973; this material is in the COLL field, a repeating field in the ICOLL sector

* then print the IOBJE sector of each selected record; the IOBJE sector is comprised of just one field, OBJE, a repeating field. Your answer? All occurrences of that field. Why? Record selection is determined by your conditions in line 1. But what is to be printed is determined by the output mnemonic in line 2.

```
GET,IDF,ICOUN PK,IPHOT,PHO:[redacted]
DISPLAY,ILOCA.
```
25X1

This query directs the computer to

* select only records that contain photo references for [redacted] these
25X1

references are in the PHO: field, a repeating field in the IPHOT sector

* then print the ILOCA sector of each selected record; the ILOCA sector is comprised of several fields----some are repeating, some are not. Your answer? All occurrences of all repeating fields and all other fields in the sector. Record selection is determined by the conditions in line 1. But what is to be printed is determined by the output mnemonic in line 2.

THE MRNLIST MNEMONIC

To see information from records included in a total count, include two queries in one transmission. [See Chapter 2.] First, any query that counts. Second, a GET query. Assume the first will be answered. Then if it is, the machine reference numbers that identify the records in the total count will be temporarily stored in the computer. They will be stored there only until the program run terminates.

To direct the GET query to these MRNs cite MRNLIST instead of an index term in line 1. No corresponding value is required. The computer must then limit its selection of records to those on the list. You may also cite a second condition in line 1 if you wish. Each record on the list must also meet that condition.

Be sure to include both queries in the same transmission.

ANSWERS

The answer to a GET query is a printout of one or more sectors from each selected record.

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Approximately 400 lines or a maximum of 30,000 characters can be printed in answer to each transmission. These lines include the top and bottom classification lines. If your answer exceeds the limit, you will receive a message to that effect.

If there are no records that meet your conditions, this message is printed: NULL SEARCH. A list of machine reference numbers is not compiled.

25X1 [redacted]

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SAMPLE QUERIES

Lowercase b represents one blank position.

Query	Directs Computer To
GET,IDF,IBE$$ [redacted] DISPLAY,IHEAD.	Select from the IDF the single record on target identified by BE [redacted] & then print IHEAD sector
GET,IDF,ICOUN AL. D,ILOCA.	Select from the IDF records on all targets in Albania & print ILOCA sector on each
GET,IDF,IGEO$ 25/10 04 53 N/140 25 07 E. DISPLAY,IREAD.	Select from the IDF records on all targets located in an area 50 nm square & centered at coordinates cited in line 1; then print IREAD sector of each
GET,IDF,ICOUN CH,ILOCA,ELEV 02500. D,IOBJE.	Select from the IDF records on all Chinese targets located 2,500 ft above mean sea level; then print IOBJE sector of each.

25X1 [redacted] 25X1 [redacted] 25X1 [redacted] 25X1 [redacted]

TOP SECRET

25X1

Query	Directs Computer To
GET,IDF,ICOUN PK,ISTAT,STA:,PHAS A,TRI1 OCCb. DISPLAY,IOBJE.	Select from the IDF records on all targets in Pakistan if status of each has been reported during lst-phase exploitation or status is occupied; then print IOBJE sector of each
GET,EPF,MRNLIST,EHEAD,VCAT 99. D,EHEAD.	Select from records pertaining to preceding query of EPF only those categorized by EPF code 99; then print EHEAD sector of each
GET,IDF,ICOMP 233,IHEAD,COMI bbbbbbbbbb. D,IHEAD.	Select from the IDF records on all targets assigned to IEG component 233 if targets have no COMIREX numbers; then print IHEAD sector of each
GET,IDF,MRNLIST,IHEAD,COMP 21E. D,IPHOT.	Select from records pertaining to preceding query of IDF only those assigned to IEG component 21E; then print IPHOT sector of each
GET,EPF,EWAC$ 0380,EHEAD,OBJ$ [redacted] D,EPFAL.	Select record on the installation identified by BE number [redacted] then print the entire record

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CHAPTER 7. PRINTING ONE RECORD: SIMPLIFIED QUERIES

A simplified PIRL query directs the computer to print one sector or combination of sectors from one record. The query always consists of just one line. You may cite only two conditions: a machine reference number and the mnemonic that identifies the data to be printed. A list of such mnemonics may be found in Chapter 6, Specifying What Is To Be Printed.

FORMAT AND PUNCTUATION

```
MRN,Output Mnemonic
```

THE MRNLIST MNEMONIC

The MRNLIST mnemonic is not cited in simplified queries.

ANSWERS

The answer to a simplified query of the EPF or IDF is always a sector or combination of sectors from one record. Shortly after you have transmitted the query, your answer will be printed. Approximately 400 lines can be printed in answer to one transmission. These include the top and bottom classification lines. But no more than 30,000 characters will be printed. Consequently, if your answer is quite long or includes a repeating field, it may not be printed in its entirety.

If there is no record that meets the two conditions in your query, this message will be printed: NULL SEARCH.

SAMPLE QUERIES

Query	Directs Computer To Print
194,IHEAD.	IHEAD sector of record 194 in the IDF
56,IDFAL.	All sectors in record 56 except IREAD
200,ILOCA.	ILOCA sector of record 200 in the IDF
300,IDF73.	1973 data in record 300
3,EHEAD.	EHEAD sector of EPF record 3
7,EABST.	EABST sector of EPF record 7
9,ESVAR.	ESVAR sector of EPF record 9

CHAPTER 8. TRANSMISSIONS AND ANSWERS

PROGRAM CALL

Instructions for accessing the COINS network and calling PIRL are available in your office.

RESTRICTIONS

No more than two queries can be included in a single transmission. In other words, during each program run you may transmit no more than two queries. Other limitations placed on transmissions and answers are listed below.

Transmissions

* One transmission cannot include two GET queries, or two COUNT queries, or two simplified queries.

* First query: if it is invalid for any reason, the computer will not process the second if there is one. Correct all errors and retransmit both queries.

* Second query: it may be replaced by PRINT or PRINT MRNLIST to get a printout of the temporary list of MRNs produced by your first query.

* To see information from records represented by a total count be sure to type two queries. First, any query that counts records. Second, a GET query. Transmit both at the same time. If you do not, the next program run will destroy the list of MRNs produced by your first INTER, ALSO, or COUNT query.

Answers

If you have requested a printout of one or more sectors, you will receive approximately 400 lines, including the top and bottom classification lines. That is a maximum of 30,000 characters per transmission. If your answer exceeds the limit, you will receive only part of the answer.

PRINTING A LIST OF MACHINE REFERENCE NUMBERS

To get a list of the machine reference numbers pertaining to the answer to a query, type PRINT or PRINT MRNLIST at the end of the query. But in this case you may transmit only that query. For example,

```
ALSO,IDF,IMILI 010b;
IMILI 110b;
ICOMP 333;
IGEO$ 25/31 17 18 N/150 16 08 W.
PRINT.
```

Lowercase b represents one blank position. If your query is answered, the list will be printed.

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CHAPTER 9. ERRORS AND ERROR MESSAGES

Whenever you transmit an invalid query you will receive an error message. Most error messages and what to do about each are listed in this chapter. After correcting errors, retransmit your query. You could receive other error messages. If they are not clear, please contact the Information Systems Branch in NPIC/PSG/AID. Messages are listed in alphabetical order.

Error Message	Error	What To Do
HARDWARE ERROR FROM EFC	---	Retransmit query; if error recurs, contact Information Systems Branch, AID
ILL DELIM AFTER VALUE	Query not closed with a period	Insert period & retransmit
ILL DELIM - NOT A BLANK	Required blank omitted	Correct spacing
ILL DELIM - NOT A COMMA	Required comma omitted	Correct punctuation

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Error Message	Error	What To Do
ILL DELIM - NOT SEMICOL	Required semicolon omitted	Correct punctuation
ILL DELIM - NOT SLASH	Required slash omitted in range of values	Correct punctuation in range of values
ILLEGAL FIELD/ITEM	Invalid mnemonics for field & item cited	Correct mnemonics; see description of file for valid mnemonics
ILLEGAL FIELD NAME	Invalid field mnemonic for specified sector	Correct field mnemonic; see description of file for valid mnemonics
ILLEGAL FILE NAME	Invalid file initials cited in query	Type EPF or IDF
ILLEGAL INDEX NAME	Invalid mnemonic in index term in INTER, ALSO, or GET query	Cite valid index term
ILLEGAL INDEX VALUE	Range of values cited in index term or single value in index term is incorrect	Range of values cannot be cited in index term; cite only one value in correct format
ILLEGAL QUERY COMMAND	First word in query is incorrect	Type INTER, ALSO, COUNT, or GET

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Error Message	Error	What To Do
ILLEGAL RANGE	First value in range of values is greater than last	Reverse values in range
ILLEGAL RFT IDENT	Invalid output mnemonic in line 2 of GET query or first word was abbreviated & followed by a period	Type correct mnemonic or omit period after abbreviation of first word in query
ILLEGAL SEARCH TERM IN QUERY	Invalid index term	Type valid index term; see table in Chapter 1
ILLEGAL SECTOR NAME or ILLEGAL SECTOR NAME IN QUERY	Invalid sector mnemonic	Type correct sector mnemonic; see description of file for correct mnemonic
ILL GEO INDEX TERMS	More than 999 nm cited in IGEO$ index term or direction is incorrect	Cite value that is less than 1,000 nm or correct direction in coordinates
ILL LAT-LONG	Latitude or longitude or both specified in IGEO$ index term unrealistic or does not conform to required convention	Correct erroneous coordinates in index term
ILL OUTPUT COMMAND	First word in line 2 of GET query is not DISPLAY or PRINT	Type DISPLAY or PRINT

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Error Message	Error	What To Do
ILL SEPARATOR OUTPUT	Period missing at end of line 2 in GET query	Type period at end of line 2
ILL VALUES FOR DATE	Value for DATE item is invalid	Type YYMMDD YY = last 2 digits of year MM = month, 2 digits; type leading zero DD = day, 2 digits with leading zero if applicable
INPUT QUERY TOO BIG	Query is too long	INTER & ALSO queries cannot include more than 20 conditions, i.e., 20 lines; delete excess lines
INTER, ALSO LS 2 COND	INTER query does not consist of at least 2 index terms; or ALSO query does not consist of at least 3 index terms	Rewrite query
INVALID MRN	Machine reference number in simplified query is invalid; MRN is zero or too large	Correct MRN; cannot be more than 6 digits; leading or trailing zeros are not required
NO INDEX VALUE GIVEN	Index mnemonic specified without value in GET query	Insert value in line 1 of query

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Error Message	Error	What To Do
NO MRN LIST BUILT	MRNLIST mnemonic cited in your query but there is no list of MRNs in computer	Transmit another query; do not cite MRNLIST mnemonic
NO RFT SPECIFIED	Output mnemonic not cited in line 2 of GET query; or incorrect mnemonic cited; or period was used if first word in line 2 was abbreviated	Insert valid output mnemonic in line 2; if you abbreviated first word in line 2, do not use period after abbreviation
NO STATEMENT TERMINATOR	Last line of query is not closed with a period	Insert period at end of last line
OUTPUT VOLUME PAST LIMIT	Your answer exceeds PIRL's output limits	Rewrite query to restrict volume of output
PIRL HAS TERMINATED, PROCESSING ERROR	---	Check your query for error; then retransmit it; if problem persists, contact Information Systems Branch, AID
PIRL TO RPG ABANDONED DUE TO DRUM FAILURE	Hardware problem	Wait a short time, then retransmit your query
QUERY DISCARDED	No conditions stated in your query; records cannot be selected	Rewrite query

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Error Message	Error	What To Do
QUERY INCOMPLETE	Too few statements in query	Type & transmit required number of lines
QUERY TOO BIG	More than 20 index terms specified in INTER or ALSO query	No more than 20 index terms may be cited; rewrite query
RANGE VALUES INCOMPAT	First & last values in range are either not alphabetic, not numeric, or not in correct alphanumeric sequence	Specify either all alpha or all numeric characters or valid sequence of alphanumeric characters in first & last values in range
RANGE VALUES REVERSED	First value in range is greater than last	Reverse values in range of values
RECORD TOO LARGE FOR COINS USE	Sector you want printed exceeds volume of data PIRL can output	Contact Information Systems Branch, AID/PSG/NPIC
TOO MANY RECORDS APPLY	Too many records meet your conditions	Rewrite query to reduce number of records to be selected from file
UNRECOGNIZABLE INPUT	PIRL received no data	Call program again & transmit query

25X1

Error Message	Error	What To Do
UNRECOGNIZABLE STATUS NNN FROM EFC	Hardware error	Retransmit your query
UNRECOVERABLE DRUM ERROR HAS OCCURRED CAUSING A PIRL HALT	Hardware problem	Wait a short time, call program again, & retransmit your query
VALUE GR 40 CHAR	Value specified with field or item mnemonic consists of more than 40 characters	Verify length & format of value: be sure field & item can be cited

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CHAPTER 10. SAMPLE TRANSMISSIONS AND ANSWERS

NPIC
FILE: Installations Data File [IDF]

REQUIREMENT: total count of installations located in China and categorized by IDHS code [redacted] Printout of IHEAD sector of each record included in the total count.

25X1

INPUT:
[2 queries]

25X1

```
INTER,IDF,ICAT$ [redacted]
ICOUN CH.
GET,IDF,MRNLIST.
DISPLAY,IHEAD.
```

ANSWERS:

```
0000000005 UNIT RECORD(S) APPLY.    X
```

[redacted]

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25X1

25X1

Approved For Release 2007/01/17 : CIA-RDP78T04759A010400010088-6

M
P
F

Approved For Release 2007/01/17 : CIA-RDP78T04759A010400010088-6

THE MENSURATION PARAMETERS FILES [MPF]

25X1

25X1

DATE SPAN: the current year.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: TOP SECRET, System. 25X1

RESPONSIBLE OFFICE: Scientific Systems Branch, Automated Information Division, Production Services Group, NPIC. General-use phone: 25X1

REMARKS: it is not necessary to be familiar with the organization and format of the files in order to retrieve data.

THE MPFIL PROGRAM: RETRIEVING DATA FROM MENSURATION PARAMETERS FILES

FUNCTION

25X1

It is not necessary to know the format and structure of the files in order to retrieve information.

PROGRAM CALL AND TIME LIMITS

The MPFIL Program is called and run from a teletype in the COINS network. Instructions for accessing the network and calling the program are available in your office.

The program may be used between the hours of 8:15 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday [excluding holidays].

ERROR MESSAGES

If the program encounters an error, you will receive an appropriate error message. If you receive any messages that are not self-explanatory, please contact the Scientific Systems Branch, Automated Information Division, NPIC,

Error Message	Error	What To Do
APC SYSTEM IS OFF THE AIR	Files cannot be used at this time	Files may be used between 8:15 a.m. & 6:00 p.m. each work day
FILE NOT IN APC SYSTEM	File specified in your request does not exist	Request data from another file
HARDWARE ERROR	----	Run program later
INVALID FRAME	Incorrect frame number in your request	Specify correct frame number & retransmit your request
INVALID PASS	Incorrect pass number in your request	Specify correct pass number & retransmit your request
PASS IS NOT IN MISSION	Invalid pass number	Type correct pass number & retransmit your request